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**WEATHER BULLETIN.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—For lower Michigan: Fair, followed by showers Friday on Lake Huron; slightly cooler in extreme northern portion; southwest winds.

**INFLUENCING JURIES.**

Events which have transpired lately in Chicago and elsewhere call for attention to the dangers arising from attempts to tamper with juries. Under our system of jurisprudence upon jurors rest grave responsibilities. A jury holds a man's life, honor, or property at its mercy. A man may appeal from the verdict of a jury, but he labors under a great disadvantage in doing so, and is put to a great expense. The members of a jury cannot be too highly impressed with the dignity of their position or the sacredness of their official oath. An attorney that will deliberately attempt to confuse jurors, or by specious but fallacious arguments blind their judgments and to defeat the ends of justice is an enemy to the public good, and should be regarded and treated as such by the general public. A lawyer has greatly debased his high calling when he knowingly lends himself to the work of subverting justice. It is proper that every man shall receive the benefit of any law on the statute books, and that the accused shall be given the benefit of any doubt, but no honorable lawyer will deliberately proceed to shield a man whom he knows or believes to be guilty by treacherous and dishonest methods simply for his own personal gain. The true lawyer should be a minister of justice, not of injustice. It is greatly to the credit of a number of our leading counsel that they will not act as attorneys for a man whom they believe to be guilty, or if they do they take pains to show judge and jury they are not trying to shield a criminal, but are there to see that simple justice is given their client. What is true of judges and attorneys is equally true of jurors. Justice is the noblest work in our language, and he who serves the ends of justice serves well his fellow men.

**WORDS! WORDS! WORDS!**

Cleveland's administration will go down in history as the "wordy administration." No matter what public question arises, instead of facts the country is given a flood of words. The president and his personal cabinet in every official utterance yet made have apparently acted on the supposition that a flood of language, more or less vituperative, is all that is required from them. By delivering essays they imagine the desires of the public for facts will be satisfied. The best thing said of the president's first message was that it contained fifteen thousand words; Blount also gave a job lot of English, mostly untruths, and called it a report; Gresham delivered the opinion formulated by Cleveland on the Hawaiian question, carefully avoiding the presentation of matters very germane to the subject, in another large slice of verbiage; Carlisle gathered up the few words left and injected them into his report, in order to cover, if possible, the tracks of Wall Street influence in the proposed democratic financial legislation. So it has gone on and the American people are still being in a sense defiled by their servants. The truth about national affairs is wasted and the people, if given it, will render a just judgment, without special pleading, by the firm of Cleveland & Co., attorneys for the democratic party.

**CRIMINALLY LIABLE.**

Sensate How is after Cleveland, Gresham and company. The Hawaiian question is assuming new phases, as investigations are being made. It now seems that Commissioner Blount is liable to criminal prosecution for his unauthorized course in Hawaii, as he was not a duly accredited representative of this government, having been commissioned by the president before he took his seat of office, only as his personal representative, and without authority of Congress. As such he was only a private citizen. In this capacity he engaged in correspondence with a foreign government, which, in the opinion

of eminent legal authorities, is a criminal offense. The law of the United States provides that any unauthorized person who carries on correspondence with a foreign government, with the intention to influence measures, or the conduct of any foreign government in any dispute or controversy with the United States, "shall be punished with a fine of not more than \$5,000 and by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than three years." Mr. Blount did not go to Hawaii with authority from the United States government. He was appointed by Cleveland, the elect, with neither the advice of the house, the senate or cabinet; the latter had not been appointed nor confirmed when Mr. Blount was selected. He was chosen, delegated and confirmed by the president-elect as his personal and private representative, or perhaps more appropriately his spy, and when Mr. Blount assumed the functions of the government official and engaged in correspondence with a foreign government in relation to the dispute or controversy between Hawaii and the United States, he certainly laid himself liable to the charge of treason and amenable to the criminal statutes of the country.

**HAMILTONIANISM.**

A late writer declares that "the working classes must become joined for the fight against Hamiltonianism." The writer must be grossly ignorant of the thing he is inveighing against, or he is an anarchist at heart. Hamilton, as ex-Chief Justice Shes remarks, was the ablest American jurist and statesman of the early constitutional era of the United States. The first suggestion towards the establishment of an adequate and permanent government came from him. Guizot says of him "there is not in the constitution of the United States an element of order, of force, of duration, which he did not powerfully contribute to introduce into it or cause to predominate." If this is so, we owe a strong constitutional government mainly to Hamilton. If we became a nation instead of a loose confederation of jealous states because of his far-sighted patriotism, and have grown to be a mighty power in the world because he laid our foundations so they would endure, it is hard to see why the laboring classes should be urged to combine to overthrow his work. The poison of state rights still rankles in the blood of many men who call themselves Americans. The doctrine of state rights as formerly advocated, and as we occasionally hear it expounded today, was and is racial anarchy. Under Hamilton's guiding genius we became a nation that we might become strong. In becoming strong on any one side that any needful rights of a state were surrendered or have since been imperilled? The states gave up little that they might gain much. Hamiltonianism is simply republicanism and that is Americanism. Americanism means more than many imagine. "In union there is strength," and "united we stand; divided we fall," were simple watchwords for a day. When their purpose was accomplished we passed on and out into larger ideas and slowly took our place among the great nations, but founded a broader basis and destined to a grander work than any of them.

**WHILE WE STRONGLY ENDORSED THE**

prompt actions of Judge Jenkins in the McKee criminal trial as to the handling of witnesses and attorneys, thus shortening up the case, we are sorry to read his uncalculated for injudicious remarks to the people's prosecutor, and especially when seven of the best men on the jury stood for conviction. Low, licentious men, who run at large like wild beasts, preying on the innocent, need no encouraging words from either judges or ministers. Law and order should be strictly enforced for the protection of the weaker sex, our homes, schools, churches and general society. Too many rascals running at large now. Let the law be enforced and thus justice be done.

**THE CITY OF MANCHESTER HAS EXPENDED**

\$75,000,000 in digging a ship canal to carry its commerce directly to the Atlantic ocean. In contrast with this spirit of independent enterprise nearly all the seaboard and lake shore towns of this country come up to Congress every year for an appropriation of "pork" in the river and harbor bill.—Philadelphia Record.

**IT WAS CLEVELAND WHO ONLY A FEW**

months ago said, "there is nothing in the way of prosperity but the menace of the silver purchasing bill." But where is the prosperity? Everyone is fast concluding that the silver purchasing bill had nothing whatever to do with prosperity forsaking us. Its repeal did not cure the disease, as the doctor said it would.

**UNPLEASANT STORIES OF TRAND IN CHICAGO**

election returns are current and the result as announced may yet be changed. The official count will be necessary to definitely settle the matter, but as there was only one office voted for, the time necessary should not be long.

**THE WILSON BILL WILL MAKE CHEAP**

mutton for a time, anyway. Millions of American sheep will be slaughtered to make room for cheaper wool from Australia and South America. But how will this help the poor man who has no wages to purchase with?

**THE NEW YORK SUN SAYS: "THE VERY**

first paragraph of the Hawaiian message shows the president's inherent and inextinguishable contempt for the authority of Congress." Cleveland knows no authority over himself.

**CLEVELAND, GRESHAM & CO., WOULD**

like to drop the Hawaiian matter. It is becoming most unprofitable but for them.

**LIL CANNOT REIGN**

Cleveland's Dispatches Have Been Received at Honolulu.

**HAWAIIANS READY TO FIGHT**

The Game is Up for the Restoration of the Queen—President Dole on the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Latest advices from Honolulu were received today by the steamer Mariposa which arrived this morning from Sidney via the Sandwich Islands. When the steamer left the islands every one was awaiting the news expected to arrive by the steamer Alameda, due on the 21st inst., bringing Minister Thurston from Washington. Steamer passengers say the royalists admit that the entire dependence on their cause rests upon the firmness displayed by Mr. Cleveland. They admit that without the armed support of the United States they have no hopes of re-establishing the monarchy and that without foreign aid they have no hope of overthrowing the provisional government.

**England May Take a Hand.**

The royalists claim that if Congress refuses to settle the matter in favor of the ex-queen, as proposed by Mr. Cleveland, the Hawaiian affair is liable at any moment to assume international proportions, and hint that both England and Japan will take a hand, but little credence is given this view. It is learned upon authority coming directly from the ex-queen's residence that after her recent interview with Minister Willis she at once went to British Minister Woodhouse and thanked him for the advice he had previously given as to how she should conduct her negotiations with the United States government through its Hawaiian representative.

**President Dole Talks.**

President Dole, "this arranged every detail for protecting life and property and is also well prepared to resist with force the overthrow of the provisional government, if attempted by external means. You can say that if the worst comes we will make a stubborn resistance. A special session of the executive council adjourned at 3 p. m., after considering the situation and discussing further plans of defense in case of unfriendly action by Willis. At 3 o'clock no commotion was to be expected from the cabinet from Minister Willis. The very latest order which has been issued has been to the citizens' reserve guard to be on the alert.

The cipher dispatches received by Willis from the Corvise were translated by officials of the Hawaiian government. One of the officers who made the translation said: "If I were a royalist, knowing what I do, I would consider the game was up, as far as the ex-queen is concerned." The provisional government is confident and will fight if attacked. Americans and the government are prepared for the fight, which may be precipitated at any moment. The government still persists in the belief that no trouble will occur. The militia are all prepared, and within twenty minutes 1,000 men could be in the field to defend the provisional government.

**PARTISAN POLITICS BARRED.**

Union League Club Tendered Harrison a Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The Union League club tendered a reception to-night to ex-President Harrison. The club sent out over 1,500 invitations to prominent men of the various sections of this country and in this city, and quite a representative gathering of political lights was present in response. At 8 o'clock the ex-president and Whitehall Reid entered the parlors, and then for an hour and a half a constant stream of men filed by and paid their respects. At half past 9 o'clock every one adjourned to the banquet hall, where a light collation was served. After the lunch and when the applause had subsided General Harrison spoke in part as follows:

"Let us all try to realize and to make secure the protection of the whole people, and to keep open to every aspirant this evidence of our advancement and welfare of our political life, which our fathers established and which furnished the achievements of which we are proud. We are growing large and have more in the way of protection, and above all else I think we need always to assert and maintain supremacy of the law. We have many striking manifestations of the disregard for the sanctity of life. We need to arouse in this country a public sentiment which will make it impossible, and will tolerate no reform which disregard the rights of other men."

At the conclusion of General Harrison's remarks Mr. Reid paid a glowing tribute to General Harrison's worth as a private citizen and to the success and record of his administration. Among the other speakers were ex-Senator Edmunds, Governor Pattison and Mr. Wadsworth. All the speakers avoided partisan politics.

**M. FREY'S CAREER.**

President of Swiss Republic Once a Farm Hand.

MIDDELTON, Ohio, Dec. 21.—John A. Gratzold is a humble farmer residing in Wayne county a few miles west of this city. A number of years before the war a stranger in destitute circumstances applied at his father's home in the same neighborhood for food and lodging, offering to do anything in return for assistance. He gave his name as Frey, and stated that he had been exiled from Germany for a political offense. He was taken into the family and remained with them until 1863 when he enlisted in an Illinois regiment and served against the south. His military career was quite brilliant and he was promoted to the dignity of major of United States volunteers.

Frey was confined in Libby prison and was finally paroled at Alcona's Landings, Virginia, in January, 1865. After the war he returned to Switzerland and in a few years became prominent in politics. In 1882, it will be remembered, he was sent to this country as Switzerland's representative. He resided in 1887 and returned again to the land of his birth.

His success in the political arena then became a matter of universal comment. He was secretary of war and held other offices, and at the last election was chosen as president of the little republic.

He had never forgotten them, however, and Monday John A. Gratzold received a letter from Frey, president of Switzerland, requesting early action and telling of the success that crowned his new political career. The recipient was surprised, in was

astounded, but investigation proved the truth of the writer's claim that the farmer's woodchopper of Butler county is now president of the Swiss republic.

**DEATH OF A MIAKE.**

Awful Scenes at a Dashed in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Old Anton Balt, the miser of Alice-Anne street, died shrieking and cursing in his death agonies because he could not carry with him his bank book, which he clutched in his death grip. The bank book showed that the old man had \$4,000 in the bank, but he died of starvation. Several weeks ago a neighbor informed the health officer that the miser's room was in a filthy condition and that he was starving himself. This neighbor, who is very poor, had been feeding him until his funds gave out, and the miser then stopped eating. So an old friend of the family then took the old man to his home, but starvation had sooped his vital. Balt's brother, who is a crippled inmate at the almshouse, was sent for, and the miser died cursing him as he knelt at the deathbed.

**Harvard Wants a Chance.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 21.—The report of a probable Oxford-Yale race has excited intense interest among Harvard men. If there is to be an international race between England and America, Harvard feels that she ought to participate in it. The tale is simply raising the old proposition that the winner of the Cambridge-Oxford race for the Harvard-Yale victor. Captain Davis of the Harvard crew said today he would like nothing better than to have a pull against the "Britannians." "The trouble is," he continued, "that their eight race toward the latter part of March, while our crews do not race until nearly July. This would necessitate the English crew keeping in training three months longer than usual. Then, too, the problem of meeting them in their own ground or having them come here is troublesome."

**Denied Them as Friends.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Collector Kilbreth today denied that friends aggregating \$10,000 in relation to tobacco refunds has been discovered in the New York customs house.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Treasury officials remained reticent today over the New York customs house frauds. Beyond admitting that the report was correct as far as it went, they would not discuss the matter.

**Santa Fe's Fate Settled.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The death of George C. Magoun of the banking firm of Haring, Magoun & Co., has probably settled the fate of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and the road will likely be placed in the charge of the receivers.

**AMUSEMENT NOTES.**

The sale of seats for the "Ben Hur" presentations in The Powers' next week, will open at the box office tomorrow morning.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" will be presented in The Powers' tonight by Charles Frohman's company of players.

The University of Michigan Glee and Banjo clubs will give a concert in Lockery hall this evening.

Manager Smith has a fine bill for the amusement of his patrons this week.

"A Kentucky Girl" will be again presented in The Grand tonight.

**HOTEL GOSSIP.**

Yesterday was the seventy-second anniversary of the birth of A. V. Paant-hind, the senior proprietor of The Morton, and that gentleman was kept busy during the day in receiving the congratulations of his multitude of friends. In the evening a number of his friends joined in a quiet little surprise party and presented the most popular boniface in the city with a suitably inscribed gold-headed cane. The event was kept exceedingly quiet and was one of the completest and most pleasant surprises ever perpetrated upon a citizen of Grand Rapids.

Miss Frances Grune, Miss Louise Packard and Miss A. L. Martin of the lotte students at Olivet, were at The New Livingston yesterday on their way home for the holidays.

Col. Wm. A. Gavett of Detroit, the well-known politician and railroad man, is a guest at The Morton.

Dwight Cutler and Miss Cutler of Grand Haven dined at The New Livingston yesterday.

George E. Bates and wife of Hart, are guests at The Morton.

**STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.**

Cleveland's Hawaiian message sent to the two houses of Congress Monday is to be regarded chiefly as an apology for his stupendous blunder in the attempt to restore Queen Liliuokalani to her throne. The apology is neither new in its statements, nor satisfactory in its arguments, and its best feature is that it leaves the whole business of retrieving the blunder to Congress without specific recommendation from the executive.—Battle Creek Journal.

Mr. Cleveland doesn't wish to be the prover belied of the theory unless Congress will back him. He has found out at last that he is not the legislative branch of the government. He would have saved himself a heap of trouble if he had found that out before he tried to restore the Hawaiian monarchy.—Detroit Journal.

Grand Rapids was not satisfied with Judge Adair's decision in the McKee case, but wanted some costly court experience. As the jury disagreed and the case will probably not be retried, it would seem that the experience with all accessories has been acquired.—Muskegon News.

The south wants the federal government to pay for the "captured and abandoned property" in Dixie land during "the late war between the states." Why, certainly. Cut off the pensions and pay the southern war claims right away.—Detroit Journal.

The old soldier should remember that it is not the secretary of the interior alone who is responsible for the administration's hostility to A. M. C. Cleveland begs the administration and directs its policy.—Cedar Springs Clipper.

The Class-nagel society triumphed in Chicago Tuesday by electing one of its members mayor of the city. Now if it can succeed in getting Dan Connelley elected its victory will be complete.—Day City Tribune.

The Democratic papers that so earnestly boomed free trade last year are busy noticing the places where the unemployed may find free soup.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Havens deficit \$71,000,000. Verily, it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the party now turning the government into the ground.—Big Rapids Pioneer.

"A bid to promote poor houses" is the latest and most appropriate title for Professor Wilson's tariff bill.—English Courier Herald.

**TALK ON THE TARIFF**

Rousing Meeting of the Lincoln Club Last Night.

**WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE**

How American Property Has Been Protected by Tariff Laws—The Danger of the Wilson Bill.

William Alden Smith made one of the most eloquent, instructive and patriotic speeches ever delivered in the Lincoln club room, to a fair sized audience last night. Those who failed to hear him missed an opportunity of hearing a brief but comprehensive history of tariff legislation from the time of Hamilton to the time of Morrill. He was roundly applauded at frequent intervals, and was cheered when he took his seat. The meeting last night was one of a series of such meetings to be held during the winter. It was called to order by the Hon. Charles W. Watkins, who in a few stirring words placed the club members and visitors in good humor. Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon was on the program for a speech on Alexander Hamilton and the early tariff laws, but he was not present and so Dwight Goss was called upon to handle the subject. He was totally unprepared so far as a special study was concerned, but he made a ringing speech that showed that he had stored away a thorough knowledge of the early tariff laws of the country. Mr. Goss was warmly applauded as he proceeded.

**William Alden Smith Talks.**

William Alden Smith was called on for a speech on the tariff of 1901. He said he would not make a speech, but would just give them a short talk on the subject. He said Alexander Hamilton did not start out to protect any infant industry when he recommended a tariff. He had a bolder design. He wished to forever preserve the American market for the American people. Mr. Smith followed the history of tariff enactments from Hamilton's time down, and showed how they had affected the prosperity of the country. He showed that the reduction of the tariff on any article had been followed by misery and disaster, while each law raising the tariff had been followed by good times and prosperity. He said the Morrill act of 1890 was one of the grandest acts ever passed by a legislative body. It had brought prosperity to the land and had made the twenty years following the grandest in the history of the nation. He declared the Morrill tariff act was not a war measure at all, as the democrats had been pleased to call it. The vast increase in internal revenue was the source from which the money to carry on the war came. He spoke of the McKinley bill and said he praised God that William McKinley would be able to face a free trade theorist in the political in 1890 and redeem the nation.

**George Clapperton's Address.**

Ralph Stone was absent, so his part of the program was dropped. George Clapperton was called and ably discussed the Wilson bill. Mr. Clapperton made one of the best speeches of his life and was loudly applauded.

Among other things Mr. Clapperton said: "The very prospects of what may be done by the democratic party has destroyed confidence among practical business men. For long, many months the people waited for the proposed legislation. After much travail it was born—a hideous monstrosity. The manner in which that bill was framed is enough to appal the hearts of all good citizens. The ways and means committee is made up of men who have never employed many men. Not one of them represents any great industry of the country. They met in secret for months and it was not until the papers gave it to the country that anyone knew what they were doing. These men of no experience did not even allow the men representing the great industries of the country to offer any advice. The first thing noticeable in the bill is the change from specific to ad valorem duties. These respective methods of collecting duties have been tried in the great nations of the world and the ad valorem method has always been condemned. As we have duties open the way to frauds and opens wide the gates for theft. It allows the foreigner to fix the price of goods."

"To let in all the goods placed on the free list as reported in the Wilson bill means that in future our army of workmen must labor side by side with the foreign workmen and at the same wages as the foreigner. That bill changes from the free list to the dutiable list goods that we cannot produce here and it transfers from the dutiable list to the free list goods which we can produce to advantage. It is a sectional bill, favoring democratic sections of the country. Michigan had but one little nobody on the ways and means committee and as a result our products are placed on the free list."

"Manufacturers, regardless of politics, and laboring men are sending protests to the president and to Congress, asking for the annihilation of the Wilson bill. There is not a line or clause in that bill which will tend to raise up a new industry. There is not a line or clause which will increase our exports or reduce the results can be summed up in two words—loss work. Its effects will fall with greatest force upon the poor man who depends upon his labor for his bread. You will remember that marvelous group of statuary in Art hall at the world's fair, entitled, 'The Struggle for Work.' Few of you and few of those who saw that group imagined that before the walls of that White City and those marvelous exhibits are removed, that group would represent the condition of our laboring men. The one great point to remember is that these laboring men were responsible for these hard times. Experience is always a stern teacher and these laboring men are today learning the lesson of experience. When they again have a chance to speak they will turn back the current of commerce into the channel of prosperity and happiness."

The next meeting is under the supervision of Charles H. Slight and will be held January 4, 1904. The subject will be "Commercial and Financial Panics and Depressions."

**Must Be Kept in English.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 21.—Attorney General McKinley holds that under the constitution of the state all laws, records, etc., are required to be kept in the English language, and that this provision applies to building and loan associations incorporated under the state laws, and that their records, books of account and by-laws must be kept in the English language. It is held, however, that there can be no objection to the discussion of questions or the transaction of general business by members in the German or any other language.

**WHAT DO YOU WANT FOR CHRISTMAS?**

Something Very Sensible and Useful of course This Season.

Ladies and Gentlemen are coming in squads for our

**Christmas Furnishing Goods.**

They're the creamiest ensemble of fresh, new styles you'll find in Grand Rapids. All the novelties, the ultra fashionable things are here and the prices are like wheat at a quarter a bushel.

See the Handsome Line of Smoking Jackets.  
Gloves all Styles.  
Silk Suspenders.  
Silk Handkerchiefs.  
Collars and Cuffs.  
Silk Scarfs.  
Elegant Hosiery.  
Traveling Bags.  
White Laundry Shirts.  
Neckwear, every Style in vogue.  
Great Line of Umbrellas.  
Linen Handkerchiefs.  
Children's Furnishings.  
Fine Umbrellas.  
Hats, Caps, Night Robes.

And many other requisites to a man or a boy's happiness. While you're looking treat yourself to one of our superbly made fashionable overcoats at \$10, \$12, \$14 or \$15. They're world beaters.

**Houseman Donnelly Jones**  
AND  
**RELIABLE CLOTHING**  
34 - 36 - 38 - MONROE - ST.

**FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS**

By stubborn we mean not mulish, but undisputable, not to be gainsaid.

**WE DEAL IN FACTS,**  
ALSO IN

**ROGER BROS.' SILVERWARE,**

And just a little conversation on this subject will be most opportune at this Holiday time.

**WHAT MORE SUITABLE FOR A GIFT**

Than a bright, shiny, beautiful set of Silver Plated Knives,  
OR A HANDSOME PIE KNIFE,  
OR A SET OF ORANGE SPOONS,  
OR A PICKLE FORK,  
OR SET OF FRUIT KNIVES,  
OR A SET OF NUT PICKS AND CRACK.

**Many a Man Has Made His Mark**

(On the table cloth)

Hewing away at turkey or goose

**WITH A DULL CARVING KNIFE**

Think of the feelings of the dear departed duck, dear reader.

**BUY A SET OF OUR CARVING KNIVES**

And peace will reign at your Christmas dinner table, contentment will shine from the face of your guests and success will crown the efforts of the carver.

**FOSTER-STEVENS**  
& CO.  
MONROE ST.